

Butterfly Recording Scheme for Cyprus – a request for records

Readers with an interest in the butterflies of Cyprus may well be aware that I have published distribution maps, based on UTM 10 km squares (John, E. 2000. *Butterflies of Cyprus 1998* (Records of a year's sightings) in *AES Pamphlet* No.15). The addition of records from many more sources enabled updated versions of these maps to be published in Makris (2003. *Butterflies of Cyprus*. Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation, Nicosia).

I am now in the process of converting all records to re-distribute them within UTM 5 km squares, and hope to have these published in the not too distant future. I should be most interested to hear from any reader who has not previously been in touch and who may have records to contribute – whatever the vintage. Those who contributed significantly to the records for Makris (2003) received a complimentary copy of the book, courtesy of the publishers. While I cannot commit myself to making a similar offer, this will again be my intention. I mention this merely as an alluring incentive!

Anyone wishing to have more information on the Recording Scheme, or on the butterflies of Cyprus, is invited to visit my website <http://www.grayling.dircon.co.uk/index.html> or is most welcome to contact me direct.— EDDIE JOHN, Davies Cottage, Penllyn, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan CF71 7RQ (E-mail: eddie@grayling.dircon.co.uk).

Barberry Carpet Moth *Pareulype berberata* (D. & S.) established in Lincolnshire

On 29 June 2004, I was most pleased to beat a single larva of the Barberry Carpet moth *Pareulype berberata* from the site in Lincolnshire where we have been making efforts to establish a population of this endangered species, for which collecting without a licence is illegal under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981). The larva was released back onto the bushes and beating was limited so as not to overly disturb the rest of the population. The significance of the discovery is that it confirms that the moth has bred for a minimum of six generations in the wild in Lincolnshire since the last release of livestock (900 larvae) at this site on 13 July 2001. The first release (1300 larvae) was in June 1999, with a second release (569 larvae) on 28 June 2000. Prior to this project, the Barberry Carpet moth was last seen in Lincolnshire on 22 May 1918, by the Rev. S. Proudfoot at North Somercotes (Duddington & Johnson, 1983. *Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union*). During the late 1980s and 1990s, I made several attempts to find the species in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, but without success, including numerous searches over a ten year period at the release site. The Barberry Carpet formerly occurred in many counties in England, and reached at least as far north as Yorkshire, but it has declined massively as a result of agricultural measures to eradicate Barberry from the countryside (Waring, 2000. *British Wildlife* **11**: 175-182). Bushes of Common Barberry *Berberis vulgaris*, the sole larval foodplant in the wild, have been grubbed up by many farmers, where-ever found, ever since the late nineteenth century when